

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

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NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Commissioner
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United States Patent and Trademark
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Applicant LUNDBÄCK, Stig	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

☒ in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:
22 February 2001 (22.02.01)

☐ in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

2. The election ☒ was

☐ was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

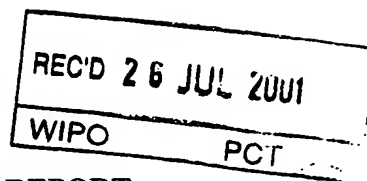
The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	Authorized officer Nestor Santesso Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38
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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)



Applicant's or agent's file reference P04888PC00	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/SE00/01583	International filing date (<i>day/month/year</i>) 16.08.2000	Priority date (<i>day/month/year</i>) 16.08.1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC ⁷ E02B 15/10		
Applicant Surfcleaner AB et al		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.

2. This REPORT consists of a total of 3 sheets, including this cover sheet.

☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of _____ sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 22.02.2001	Date of completion of this report 17.07.2001
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/SE Patent- och registreringsverket Box 5055 S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Facsimile No. 08-667 72 88	Authorized officer Åke Olofsson / JA A Telephone No. 08-782 25 00

I. Basis of the report**1. With regard to the elements of the international application:***

- ☒ the international application as originally filed
- ☐ the description:
pages _____, as originally filed
pages _____, filed with the demand
pages _____, filed with the letter of _____
- ☐ the claims:
pages _____, as originally filed
pages _____, as amended (together with any statement) under article 19
pages _____, filed with the demand
pages _____, filed with the letter of _____
- ☐ the drawings:
pages _____, as originally filed
pages _____, filed with the demand
pages _____, filed with the letter of _____
- ☐ the sequence listing part of the description:
pages _____, as originally filed
pages _____, filed with the demand
pages _____, filed with the letter of _____

2. With regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language _____ which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. ☐ The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages _____
- ☐ the claims, Nos. _____
- ☐ the drawings, sheet/fig _____

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2 (c)).**

* Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).

** Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item I and annexed to this report.

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE00/01583

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Claims	<u>1-18</u>	YES
	Claims		NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	<u>1-18</u>	YES
	Claims		NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	<u>1-18</u>	YES
	Claims		NO

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

The documents cited in the International Search Report represent the prior art. The claimed invention stated in claims 1-18 is not considered to be anticipated by these documents. None of the documents or any relevant combination of them reveal a shimmer apparatus for collecting material, particularly oil, floating on the surface of a body of water, as described by these claims.

According to the arguments stated above, the invention claimed in claims 1-18 is novel, considered to involve an inventive step and have industrial applicability.

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International Bureau



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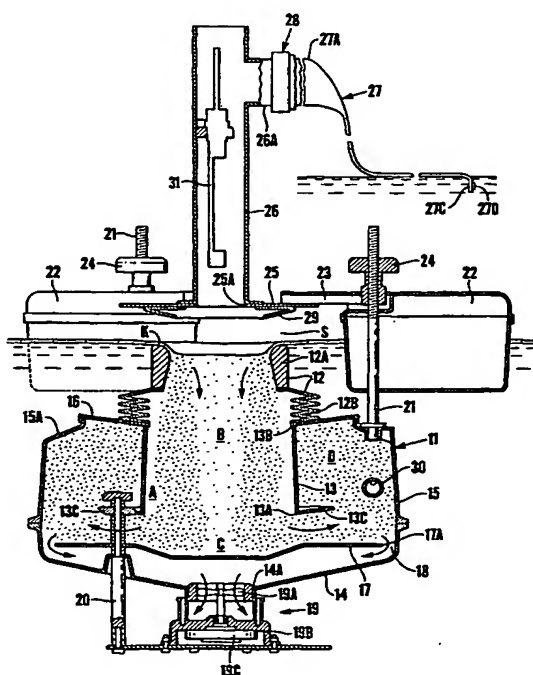
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Published:

— With international search report.

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: APPARATUS FOR COLLECTING MATERIAL FLOATING ON A BODY OF WATER



(57) Abstract: A skimmer apparatus for collecting material, particularly oil, floating on the surface of a body of water, comprises a collecting vessel (11) with a collection compartment (A). The collection compartment (A) includes an upper subcompartment (B) delimited laterally by an inner wall (12/13) having a skimming weir (K) forming an inlet to the collection compartment (A) and a lower subcompartment (C) which is delimited laterally by an outer wall (15) and communicates with a bottom outlet (14A). Connected with the collection compartment (14) is means (19) for discharging water therefrom (A) through the bottom outlet (14A). The inner wall (12/13) and the outer wall (15) delimit a separation compartment (D) for the floating material. This compartment (D) is in open communication with the upper subcompartment (B) of the collection compartment. A valve (16/13B) is provided at the top of the separation compartment (D) and when in an open position connects the separation compartment (D) with the upper subcompartment (B) of the collection compartment (A).

WO 01/12905 A1

Apparatus for collecting material floating on a body of water

This invention relates to apparatus for collecting material floating on the surface of a body of water. The apparatus according to the invention can be used
5 for collecting different kinds of pollutants, both solid and liquid, floating on the water, but it is particularly devised and suited for collecting oil spilled on a water surface, including oil mixed with solid material. Hence, the invention will be described with particular emphasis on such use of the apparatus.

10 More particularly, the invention relates to a skimmer apparatus (skimmer) of the kind adapted to skim a surface layer across a skimming weir of an immersed collection vessel and allow the pollutants to accumulate on the surface of the water in the collection vessel so that they can then be removed in some suitable manner.

15

WO97/07292 and WO99/22078 disclose prior art embodiments of apparatus of that kind. In this kind of prior art apparatus the collection vessel has a side wall comprising an upper wall part which has some buoyancy and the upper end of which forms the skimming weir, and a lower wall part, the
20 upper wall part being vertically movable relative to the lower wall part. The upper and lower wall parts jointly delimit laterally an upper subcompartment of a collection compartment having an inlet that is formed by the skimming weir. A lower subcompartment of the collection compartment forms an extension of and is in open communication with the upper subcompartment.
25 Water can be fed into and discharged from the collection vessel through an opening in a bottom wall thereof.

In the apparatus disclosed in WO97/07292 the oil is collected on the surface of the water accommodated in the upper subcompartment of the collection
30 compartment. It is discharged from the collection compartment by feeding water from below into the collection compartment to cause the skimming weir to be pressed against an overlying plate having a discharge opening and cause the oil layer on the water surface to be expelled through the discharge opening into a suitable recipient.

35

In the apparatus disclosed in WO99/22078, the oil is accumulated in a separation compartment that is delimited laterally between a inner wall, which resembles the side wall of the apparatus according to WO97/07292, and an

outer wall. The oil enters across the skimming weir of the inner wall and moves downward in the collection compartment delimited by the inner wall. At the lower edge of the inner wall the oil enters the separation compartment where it accumulates on the surface of the water therein. The separation
5 compartment is delimited upward by a top wall with a discharge opening through which the oil can be expelled in the same manner as in the apparatus according to WO97/07292 by feeding water from below into the collection vessel.

- 10 An advantage of positioning the separation compartment outside the collection compartment delimited by the inner wall is that the oil flowing outward from that compartment into the separation compartment is distributed horizontally over an area that can readily be made much larger than the horizontal area delimited by the inner wall. Accordingly, the horizontal velocity of
15 the oil in the separation compartment can be very low, thereby allowing the oil to rise substantially without disturbance to the surface in the separation compartment.

- Solid objects of various kinds are often carried along by the oil and cause
20 problems when the oil is to be discharged from the separation compartment. In the apparatus according to WO99/22078, such objects have a tendency to collect at the top of the layer of oil in the separation compartment, adjacent the top wall or roof of the collection compartment, and to remain there when the oil is expelled through the discharge opening. As a result, only those ob-
25 jects which are below or close to the discharge opening are carried along with the oil discharged from the separation compartment.

- In the apparatus according to the invention, which is of the kind disclosed in WO99/22078 and thus has a separation compartment that is separated laterally from the compartment into which the oil flows across the skimming
30 weir, this problem is solved by the design of the apparatus set forth in the independent claim. Advantageous embodiments of the apparatus according to the invention have the features set forth in one or more of the independent claims.

35

The invention will be described in greater detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings in which an exemplary embodiment of the apparatus according to the invention is diagrammatically illustrated.

Figs. 1 and 2 are vertical sectional views of an apparatus according to the invention showing the apparatus respectively in an operating phase in which oil is being collected and an operating phase in which oil accumulated in the apparatus and any solid objects carried along by the oil are discharged from the apparatus into a recipient;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of a detail in Figs. 1 and 2; and

Fig. 4 is a plan view of a recipient shown in side view in Figs. 1 and 2.

In the illustrated embodiment, the apparatus according to the invention is adapted to float in the body of water carrying the material of lower density to be collected. This material is herein supposed to be oil, possibly mixed with solid objects of one kind or another, such as bottle caps, pieces of plastic, pieces of bark and wood, or other debris. It should be noted, however, that the invention is also advantageously useful for collecting exclusively solid debris, such as leaves or other plant debris floating on the water surface in open-air pools.

20

The basic construction and operation of the apparatus is largely the same as in the prior art apparatus illustrated and described in WO97/07292 and WO99/22078 and will not therefore be described in detail herein.

Like the prior art apparatus, the apparatus shown in Figs. 1 and 2 comprises a submersible collection vessel, generally designated by 11, of circular cross-section. This vessel 11 forms a collection compartment, generally designated by A. At its top, the vessel has an annular, circular inlet opening formed by a skimming weir K on an annular inner wall of circular cross-section which is centrally positioned in the vessel. This inner wall comprises a vertically movable upper wall part 12 and a lower wall part 13 that is stationary with respect to the vessel. At the bottom of the vessel 11, the collection compartment A has a bottom wall 14 with a central opening 14A forming an inlet and outlet for water.

35

An upper subcompartment B of the collection compartment A is delimited laterally partly by the upper wall part 12 and partly by the lower wall part 13. A lower subcompartment C of the collection compartment is delimited

laterally by an annular outer wall 15 the diameter of which is considerably larger than the diameter of the inner wall parts 12 and 13, in the illustrated embodiment 2-2.5 times larger.

- 5 Between the inner wall 12/13 and the outer wall 15, an annular space D is formed which is open downward and in constant open communication with the upper subcompartment B of the collection compartment A at the lower edge 13A of the lower wall part 13, and of course also with the lower sub-compartment C.

10

At the top thereof, the space D is partly delimited by an inwardly directed flange 15A of the outer wall 15 and partly by an annular circular, slightly conical top wall member 16, the outer edge of which is secured to the flange 15A and the inner edge of which rests on the upper edge 13B of the lower wall part 13 of the inner wall. The wall member 16, which is convex as viewed from below in the illustrated condition and formed of a slightly flexible disc of polyurethane, is pivotable upward to open an annular gap S (Fig. 2) between the underside of the wall member 16 and the upper edge 13B of the wall part 13.

20

The annular upper wall part 12 comprises a buoyant ring 12A, the upper portion of which forms the skimming weir K, and an accordion-type bellows 12B, the upper end of which is attached to the buoyant ring and the lower end of which is attached to the wall member 16 adjacent the inner edge of the latter.

25

The mass of the wall part 12 is matched with its volume such that the wall part has a certain positive buoyancy in water. When the wall part 12 is immersed in a body of water and is not acted on by any forces other than the gravity force and the hydrostatic lift, its upper edge will therefore be slightly above the water surface.

30

Slightly spaced above the bottom wall 14 of the collection vessel 11 is a circular plate 17 the peripheral edge 17A of which is spaced inward from the outer wall part 15 to form with that wall part an annular passage 18 through which water can flow from the collection compartment A through the bottom wall opening 14A into the surrounding body of water, and naturally also in the opposite direction.

35

For the transport of water between the collection compartment A and the body of water around the collection vessel, a reversible pump, generally designated by 19, is provided. It comprises a pumping member 19A in the form of a propeller, which is positioned in the bottom wall opening 14A. A housing 19B of the pump 19 accommodates an electric pump motor 19C, an electronic control unit (not shown) and a power source (also not shown) which may be one or more batteries. Alternatively, the power for the motor can be generated by solar cells. The pump 19 is removably secured to the bottom wall 14 by means of struts 20 (only one of these is shown) to which the plate 17 and an outwardly and slightly upwardly directed flange 13C of the lower wall part 13 of the inner wall are also secured.

A plurality of, e.g. three circumferentially evenly distributed vertical threaded rods 21 are secured to the flange 15A of the outer wall 15. Each of these rods supports a buoyant body 22 on a bracket 23. The height of the bracket and thus of the buoyant body 22 above the collection vessel 11 can be adjusted by means of a nut 24.

The brackets 23 jointly support a fixed horizontal plate 25 positioned directly above the inner wall 12/13. An outlet opening 25A which is concentric with the inner wall is provided in this plate, and a vertical upstanding outlet or riser tube 26 is connected to the outlet opening. The upper end of the outlet tube 26 is open to form a vent, and a laterally directed outlet spigot 26A is provided on the outlet tube at a point below the open upper end thereof. A mouth of a recipient container, which in this case is a plastic bag 27 but may also be a hose, for example, is connected to the outlet spigot by means of a connector device 28 in a manner to be described. Adjacent its free end the outlet spigot 26A is provided with an annular bead 26B. Between the annular bead and the outlet tube 26 the outlet spigot 26A carries a clamping ring 28A which is urged toward the free end of the outlet spigot by a compression spring 28B. An internally conical neck portion 28C of the clamping ring 28A is directed outwardly from the outlet tube 26.

The recipient bag 27, which is made from plastic sheeting and initially flattened, is provided with a tubular mouth 27A. When the bag 27 is to be connected to the outlet spigot 26A to serve as a recipient, the clamping ring 28A is pushed toward the outlet tube 26 and the mouth 27A of the bag is

pulled over the bead 26B together with a resiliently expandable neck ring 27B whereupon the end of the mouth 27A is pulled back over the neck ring 27B. When the clamping ring 28A is then released, its neck portion 28C will clamp the mouth 27A of the bag 27 securely against the neck ring 27B and
5 the annular bead 26B, see Fig. 3.

The end of the recipient bag 27 remote from the mouth 27A is provided with a short open tubular drain 27C with a small weight 27D tending to pull the drain downward.

10

On the underside of the plate 25 the outlet opening 25A is surrounded by an annular lip sealing member 29, which co-operates with the upper end of the buoyant ring 12A forming the skimming weir K to seal a gap S between the plate 25 and the skimming weir K.

15

When the collecting apparatus is placed in a body of water, e.g. in open water or in a more restricted area, such as a pool or an area enclosed by floating booms, the collection compartment A will quickly become filled with water, and the entire apparatus will take up a height relative to the water surface
20 such that the water surface will be slightly lower than the level of the plate 25 (see Fig. 1). In this position of the apparatus the buoyant ring 12A engages the lip sealing member 29. The flattened recipient bag 27 will float on the water with the drain 27C directed downward.

25 When the pump 19 then operates and pumps water out of the collection compartment A down into the body of water around the collection apparatus, the upper wall part 12 will position its skimming weir K in an overflow position relative to the water surface so that the collection compartment A will be continuously fed with water and oil and any entrained solid material.
30 The upper wall part 12 is self-regulating with respect to the water surface in dependence on the amount of water being pumped out in relation to the inflowing amount of water. Accordingly, the upper wall part 12 always tends to maintain a balance between the inflow and the outflow.

35 The downward flow of water generated by the pump 19 results in a downward flow of water and oil into the central upper subcompartment B of the collection compartment A, past the horizontal lower edge 13A of the lower wall part 13 and outward toward the outer wall part 15. When the flow of

water and oil enters the lower subcompartment C of the collection compartment A below the lower edge 13A, the flow will be distributed horizontally in compartment D over a horizontal cross-section that is substantially larger than the horizontal cross-section of the upper subcompartment B defined by the wall parts 12 and 13.

As a result, the horizontal flow velocity will be drastically reduced. The oil and any entrained solid material carried along by the water across the skimming weir K and, because of the relatively high flow velocity in the upper subcompartment, down into the annular compartment D beneath the wall 16 and the flange 15B will then be able by virtue of its lower density to rise into the upper part of that compartment. The oil and any entrained solid material can thus accumulate at the top of the compartment D and become separated from the water and form a layer on the water surface.

While the inflow from above into the collection compartment A and the separation of the inflowing oil in the separation compartment D is taking place in the above-described manner, the wall member 16 is pressed into sealing engagement with the upper edge 13B of the wall part 13 by the hydrostatic pressure acting on the upper side of the wall member 16. This pressure is greater than the hydrostatic pressure at the corresponding level inside the bellows 12B, because the water surface around the buoyant ring 12A is higher than the water surface inside the buoyant ring. Accordingly, together with the upper edge 13B of the wall part 13, the wall member 16 acts as a flap-like valve member to form a valve which prevents the oil accumulated on the water surface in the separation compartment D from escaping from that compartment.

After the collection has been going on for a suitable time, the electronic control unit (not shown) will reverse the pump 19 in response to a signal given by an ultrasonic sensor 30 in the separation compartment D and indicating that a sufficient amount of oil has accumulated therein, so that the pump will pump water into the collection vessel 11. As a result, the water level therein will rise and the buoyant ring 12A on the upper wall part 12 will contact the sealing element 29 on the plate 25 and seal against it so that the gap S will be tightly closed.

When that happens, the net hydrostatic pressure across the wall member 16

will be reversed so that the wall member 16 will be pivoted upward about its outer edge and open an annular outlet gap R between its underside and the upper edge 13A of the wall part 13. This is shown in Fig. 2 in which the conical shape of the wall member is reversed with respect to that shown in Fig. 1.

5 Because of its lower density, the oil in the separation compartment D will flow upward into the upper subcompartment B of the collection compartment A and accumulate on the water surface inside the wall part 12. As shown in Fig. 2, the wall member 16 in this position is inclined inward and upward, and any solid objects accumulated in the separation compartment B and

10 held at the underside of the wall member 16 will be carried along with the oil.

Continued pumping of water into the collection vessel 11 will cause the oil to be forced upward in the outlet or riser tube 26 by the underlying water and

15 to exit through the overflow outlet spigot 26B into the recipient bag 27, which floats on the water around the collection apparatus. Any necessary venting of the bag takes place through the outlet spigot 26A and the open upper end of the outlet tube 26. Water carried along with the oil into the recipient bag 27 will form an underlying layer therein and can exit through the drain 27C.

20

In response to a new signal given by an ultrasonic sensor 31 positioned in the outlet tube 26 and indicating that substantially all oil has been discharged, the pump 19 is again reversed and the above-described operation is repeated. If the recipient bag 27 is already filled, it of course has to be re-

25 placed with a new one before the operation can be repeated. When the recipient bag 27 is detached from the outlet spigot 26A, its mouth 27A and also its drain 27C can readily be closed, e.g. by means of a plastic clip, whereupon the bag can be taken care of in any suitable manner.

30 As is apparent from the foregoing description, the wall member 16 serving as a flap valve member and the upper edge 13B of the wall part 13 serving as a valve seat constitute a valve that controls the opening and closing of the gap R forming an outlet from the separation compartment D in dependence on the direction of the hydrostatic pressure differential across the valve. This

35 pressure differential changes direction in dependence on the direction of the flow produced by the pump 19. In the illustrated embodiment, the pump 19 is controlled automatically in response to the signals generated by means of the ultrasonic sensors 30 and 31, but it will be appreciated that the pump

can be controlled in a different way.

In an embodiment of the apparatus according to the invention which is not shown, the upper and lower wall parts of the inner wall are cylindrical and
5 telescopically arranged substantially like the upper and lower wall parts of the apparatus according to WO99/22078. In that embodiment, the upper wall part is designed and arranged such that it allows oil and solid material in the separation compartment to flow inward and upward into the upper subcompartment when the valve between the separation compartment and
10 the collection compartment is open, that is, when the upper wall part is raised to its uppermost position. Other modifications that are likewise not shown are also within the scope of the invention as defined in the claims.

The illustrated system for discharging the collected material into a recipient
15 is also useful in other apparatus in which the collected material is expelled upward and conveyed to a recipient, such as the apparatus shown in WO97/07292 and WO99/22078.

Claims

1. Apparatus for collecting material, particularly oil, floating on the surface of a body of water, comprising
 - 5 a collection vessel (11) with a collection compartment (A) which comprises
 - an upper subcompartment (B) which is delimited laterally by an inner wall (12/13) having a skimming weir (K) forming an inlet to the collection compartment (A),
 - 10 - a lower subcompartment (C) which is delimited laterally by an outer wall (15), and
 - a bottom outlet (14A),
 - means (19) for discharging water from the collection compartment (A) through the bottom outlet (14A),
 - 15 the inner wall (12/13) and the outer wall (15) delimiting a separation compartment (D) for the floating material, the separation compartment (D) being in open communication with the upper subcompartment (B) of the collection compartment (A),
 - characterised** by a valve (16/13B) which is provided at the top of the
 - 20 separation compartment (D) and when in an open position connects the separation compartment (D) with the upper subcompartment (B) of the collection compartment (A).
 2. Apparatus according to claim 1, **characterised** in that the valve
 - 25 (16/13B) extends substantially around the upper subcompartment (B) of the collection compartment (A).
 3. Apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, **characterised** in that the inner wall (12/13 and the outer wall /15) are annular and concentric.
 - 30 4. Apparatus according to any one of claims 1 or 3, **characterised** in that the valve includes an annular valve member (16) which is disposed around the upper subcompartment (B) of the collection compartment and in the closed position of the valve is in sealing engagement with an annular valve
 - 35 seat (13B) on the inner wall.

5. Apparatus according to claim 3, **characterised** in that the valve seat (13B) is provided on a lower part (13) of the inner wall (12/13) and in that the lower end of an upper part (12) of the inner wall is secured to the valve member and movable together with it.

5

6. Apparatus according to claim 5, **characterised** in that the height of the upper part (12) is variable.

7. Apparatus according to claim 6, **characterised** in that the upper part (12) is formed over at least a portion of its height by an annular bellows (12B).

8. Apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 7, **characterised** in that the valve (16/13B) is operable between closed and open positions by the action of a hydrostatic differential pressure across the valve.

9. Apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 8, **characterised** in that the valve (16/13B) is acted on in the closing direction by water pressure outside the inner wall (12/13).

20

10. Apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 9, **characterised** in that the skimming weir (K) is formed by a buoyant body (12A).

11. Apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 10, **characterised** by an outlet (25A) which communicates with the upper subcompartment (B) of the collection compartment (A) and includes a riser tube (26) having a vent opening at its upper end and an overflow outlet (26A) at a level below the vent opening.

12. Apparatus according to claim 11, **characterised** by a collapsible floating recipient (27) having a mouth (27A) which is detachably connected to the overflow outlet (26A) and a collapsible drain (27C) provided at a bottom side of the recipient remote from the mouth (27A).

13. Apparatus according to claim 12, **characterised** in that the overflow outlet (26a) is tubular and in that the mouth (27A) of the floating recipient (27) is tubular and slipped over the overflow outlet (26A) and clamped to it by means of a clamping ring connector (28) including an axially displaceable clamping ring (28A) surrounding the overflow outlet (26A) and an annular bead (26C) on the overflow outlet (26A).

14. Apparatus for collecting material, especially oil, floating on the surface of a body of water, comprising a compartment (A) for accommodating the floating material, **characterised** by an outlet (35A) which communicates with the accommodating space (A) and includes a riser tube (26) having a vent opening at its upper end and an overflow outlet (26A) at a level below the vent opening.

15. Apparatus according to claim 14, **characterised** by a collapsible floating recipient (27) having a mouth (27A) which is detachably connected to the overflow outlet (26A) and a closable drain (27C) provided at a side of the recipient remote from the mouth.

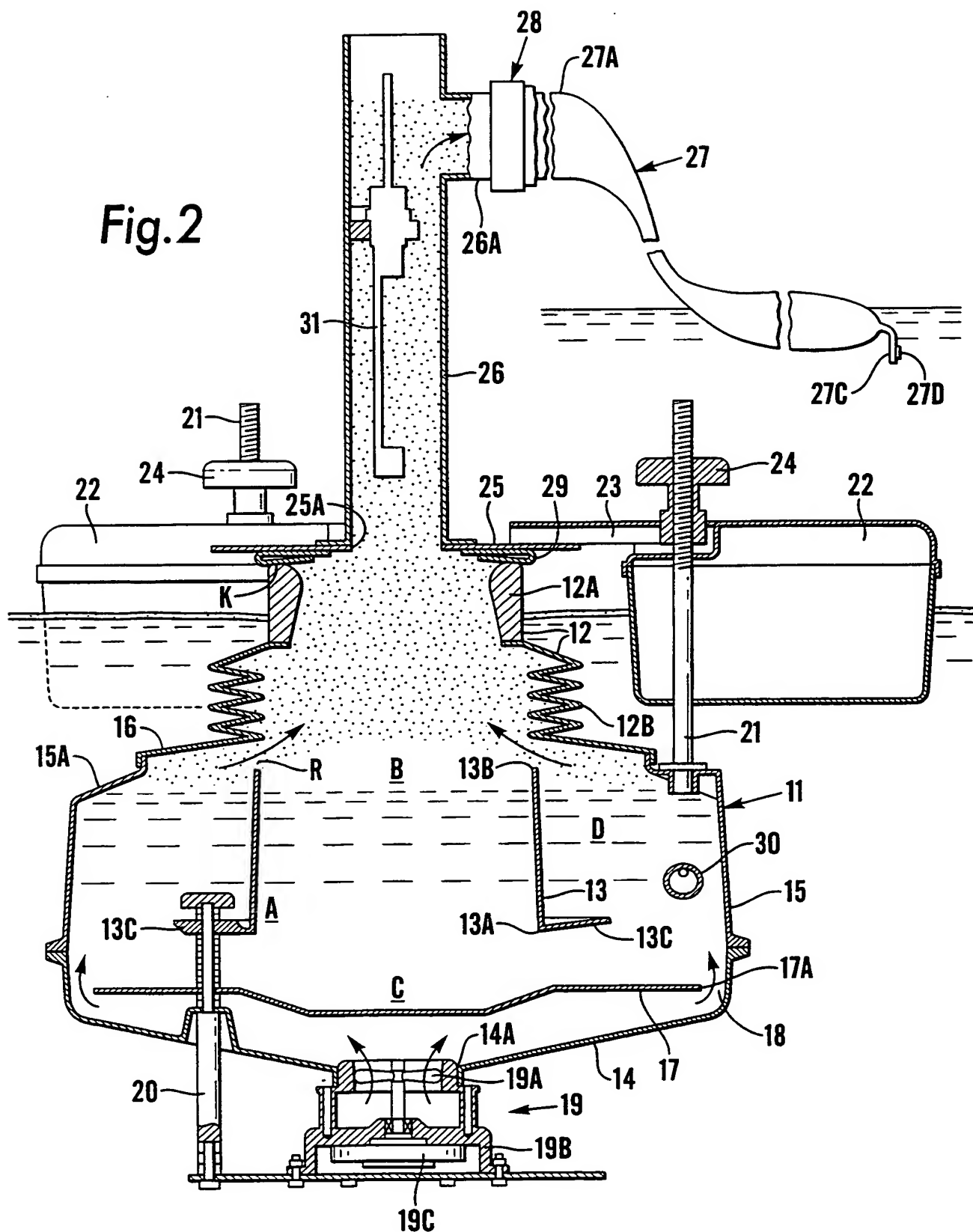
16. Apparatus according to claim 14 or 15, **characterised** in that the overflow outlet (26a) is tubular and in that the portion (27A) of the floating recipient (27) is tubular and slipped over the overflow outlet (26A) and clamped to it by means of a clamping ring connector (28) including an axially displaceable clamping ring (28A) surrounding the overflow outlet (26A) and an annular bead (26C) on the overflow outlet (26A).

17. Apparatus according to claim 16, **characterised** in that the clamping ring connector also includes an intermediate ring (27B) provided on the mouth (27A) of the recipient and disposed between the clamping ring (28A) and the bead (26).

18. Collapsible floating recipient (27) for use in the collection of material, particularly oil, floating on the surface of a body of water, **characterised** in that it is a bag-like container (27) having a mouth (27A) and a closeable drain (27C) provided at a side of the container remote from the mouth.

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Fig. 2



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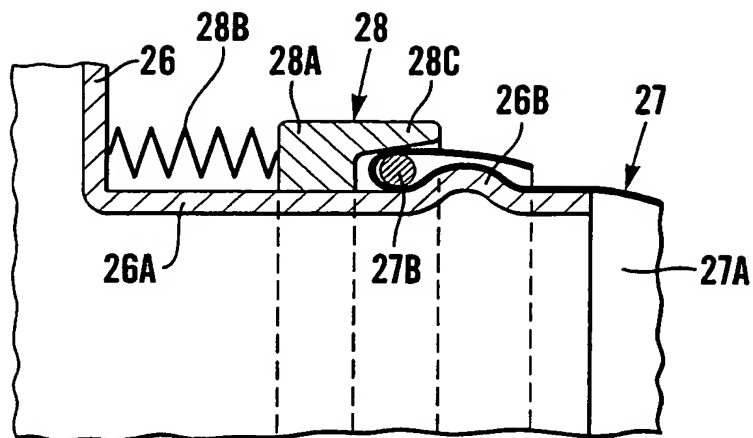


Fig.3

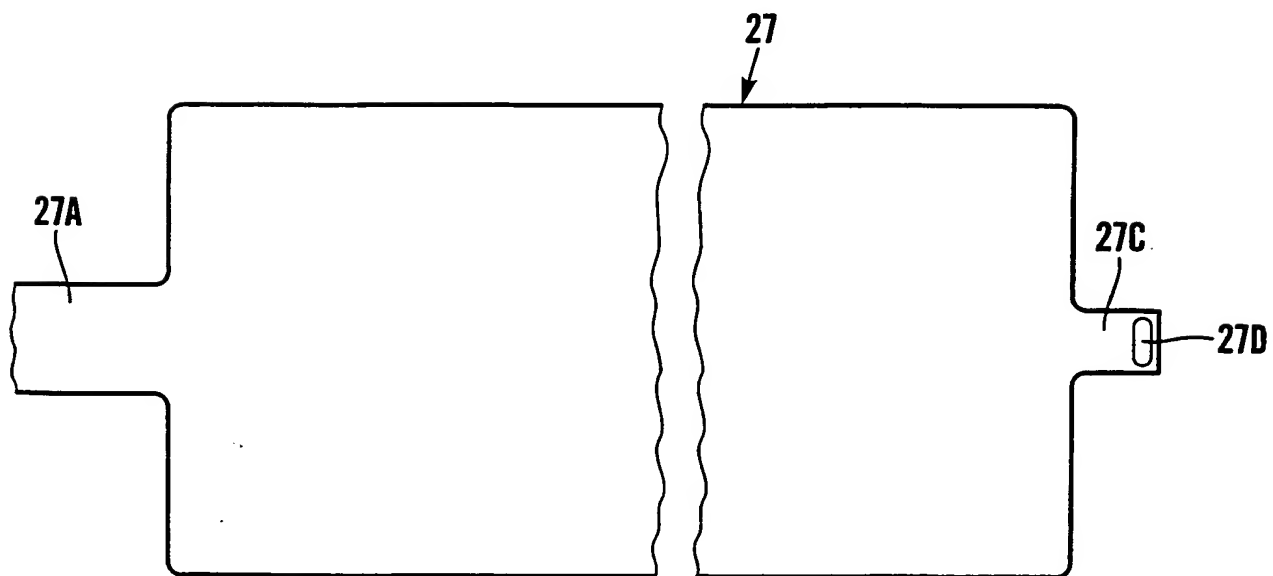


Fig.4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/01583

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: E02B 15/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: E02B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	SE 416568 B (H. NYFELDT ET AL), 19 January 1981 (19.01.81) --	1-18
A	WO 9220572 A1 (STADELL, A.), 26 November 1992 (26.11.92) --	1-18
A	WO 9707292 A1 (HUMANTEKNIK AB), 27 February 1997 (27.02.97) --	1-18
A	WO 9922078 A1 (ECTACOR AB), 6 May 1999 (06.05.99) -- -----	1-18

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
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- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 November 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

16 -11- 2000

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

03/10/00

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/01583

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